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281 children showed defective development or nervous symptoms, but there was little exhaustion. Of the 106 children in one school for truants, 40 per cent were defective; of the 47 in another school, 6 boys of eight pointed out as "specially bad or troublesome" seemed to have some physical basis for it, and ten "good, quiet and decent" boys showed signs of nerve weakness.

Eye-mindedness and Ear-mindedness. JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph. D. *Pop. Science Monthly*, Sept. 1888.

This paper is an interesting résumé of present information, increased from the author's own observation, on the effect on the mental complexion of a predominance of sight, hearing, or, more briefly, of touch. An eye-minded man learns easiest and does his best work with his eyes, an ear-minded man with his ears. The importance of regarding these differences in the conduct of mental life, either one's own or that of pupils, sets in a practical light the methods of determining the dominant sense, to which Prof. Jastrow devotes considerable space.

Genius and Precocity. JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph. D. *Journal of Education* (London), July 1, 1888.

This paper follows the lines of that of Sully (*Nineteenth Century*, June, 1886); but by stricter definitions of precocity and greatness, the author is able to go a step beyond the connection there demonstrated between precocity and eminence. He shows that among men of transcendent greatness (men of action and statesmen are excluded in both papers), the proportion of the precocious is nearly twice as great as among the merely eminent. An examination of the biographies of the specially precocious shows that while they produce work earlier than other great men (at about 15½ years on the average), they do not do great work earlier (29½ years), and do their greatest work, if anything, later (46½ years as against 44½), and that they do not die earlier. On the other hand, if the list is made still more exclusive, reduced to veritable *Wunderkinder* (the numerical basis being now, of course, small), the age of producing work of these degrees of excellence is decreased, for the great work and the greatest work, by about four years, and for the age at death by as many as six.

Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep. HENRY M. LYMAN. pp. 229. W. T. Keener, Chicago, 1885.

To the present generation, books on sleep and its disorders should be specially welcome. This one opens with a discussion of the nature of sleep, giving an elementary statement of the theories of Obersteiner and Pflüger, then passes to insomnia and its treatment, and adds something on dreams, somnambulism, and hypnotism. The discussion is not very thorough, the most useful portion being the first ninety pages. Beyond this, the anecdotal method of presenting the facts is adopted, and while this is usually entertaining, it is not always very valuable. Perhaps our information regarding sleep has not yet fairly passed from the descriptive phase with which the science of any subject begins, but there is certainly enough experimental work to be discussed to furnish the basis for a somewhat less poetical and more scientific book than the one in question.